

MOSYUK, M. F.

Fertilizers and Manures

Action of mineral fertilizers in drained peat bogs. Pochvovedenie, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

11-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1956, 39211

Author : Kosyuk, M.F., Tyumenko, G.A.

Inst : -

Title : The Influence of Lupine Fodder on the Increase of Winter Rye Crops and on Soil Fertility.

Orig Pub : Zemledeliye, 1957, No 6, 40-44.

Abstract : The growth of surface and subsurface masses as well as their P, K and N contents was determined in field experiments at the Cheraigov agricultural experiment station. The experiments were conducted at various times when lupine is gathered for green fodder, for ensilage, for seeds and for plowing in as green manure. The surface dry lupine mass grows from 36 cwt/ha in its blossoming phase up to 106 cwt/ha when fully ripe, and the subsurface dry mass diminishes from 17 to 14 cwt/ha. The root greatest mass

Card 1/2

- 35 -

MOSYUK, M.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Effective help to agrochemical laboratories of machine-tractor
stations. Nauka i pred. op. v sel'khoz. 7 no.2:43-46 P '57.
(MLRA 10:3)
(Soils--Analysis) (Fertilizers and manures)

MOSYUK, M., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

On what the effectiveness of bacterial fertilizers depends.
Nauka i pered. op v sel'khoz 9 no.5:50-53 My '59.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy agrokhimicheskoy laboratoriyey Chernigovskoy sel'sko-
khozyaystvennoy opytney stantsii.
(Soil inoculation)

MOSZCZENSKA, JANINA

Investigations of aldol reactions in gas phase: 1. Reaction between acetaldehyde and formaldehyde. Stanislaw Mallinowski, Hanna Jedrzejewska, Stanislaw Brodski, Zbigniew Lipski, and Janina Moszczenska (Zaklad Technol. Organicznej i Polimerow, Warszawa). *Roczniki Chem.* 30, 1139-38 (1956) (English summary). The reaction in the gaseous phase between AcH and HCHO (38% soln.) in the ratio 1:1 was studied at 260°, 275°, 300°, 325°, and 350°. Na, K, Rb, and Cs hydroxides (1% aq. solns.) (I) and Ca, Sr, and Ba hydroxides (8% aq. solns.) (II) adsorbed on silica gel were used as catalysts. The reaction products contained acrolein (III), H₂O, unreacted substrates, and small quantities of polymerized compounds. The yield of III on I varied from 27% with NaOH to 82% with CsOH. The max. yields of III on II (all 25-27%) were found at 275°, 287°, and 325°, resp.

A. Kreglewski

POLAND

MOJZCZYNSKA, Janina, dr inz.

Department of Technology of Electronic Devices,
Politechnika, (Katedra Technologii Sprzetu Elek-
tronicznego Politechniki), Warsaw.

Warsaw, Chemia analityczna, No 3, May-June 1965,
pp 305-309.

"Zero-current potentiometry. Part 2: The determination
of silver."

WŁODARCZYK, Janina; MOSZCZYŃSKA, Danuta

Generalized lymph node tuberculosis localized especially in the abdominal cavity. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no. 21 65-766 11 My '64.

1. Z Katedry Medycyny Ogólnej Studium Doksztalcania Lekarzy i z Oddziału Wewnętrzznego "A" Szpitala Wojewódzkiego we Wrocławiu (kierownik: prof. dr. med. Józef Kaniak).

MOSZCZYNSKI, Aleksander

Controlled atmospheres as applied currently in heat treatment.
Problemy proj hut masz 12 no.4:101-106 Ap'64

1. Instytut Mechaniki Precyzyjnej, Warszawa.

MOSZCZENSKI, Z.

2

POLAND

MARKOWA, Janina and MAREK, Alfred; Second (II) and Third (III) Surgical Clinics (Klinika Chirurgiczna), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Krakow (Directors: Profs. Drs. J. OSZACKI and J. JASIENSKI, respectively) and the Special Laboratory (Pracownia Specjalna) of the Rickettsia-Virus Division (Oddzial Rickettsjowo-Wirusowy), Plant for the Manufacture of Sera and Vaccines (Wytownia Surowic i Szczepionek) in Krakow (Director: Dr. Z. MOSZCZENSKI)

"Reaction of White Mice to Intramedullary Inoculation with Encephalitis Virus."

Warsaw-Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 19, Ser II, No 4, 63, pp 222-224.

Abstract: [Authors' Russian summary] In the course of investigating experimentally the reaction of bone tissue to various viruses, the authors found that both the S₄₇ strain and the equine encephalitis virus of the American West are pathogenic to white mice on intramedullary inoculation, and S₄₇ retained in the bone tissue even 10 days after inoculation in lethal quantities, even though encephalitis has already set in. Six Polish and one English references.

1/1

GORSKI, Andrzej; MOSZCZYNSKA, Janina

Rapid chromatographic micromethod of determining the total
zirconium and hafnium contents in sulfuric-and oxalic-acid media.
Chem anal 5 no.3:395-400 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Katedra Metaloznawstwa Politechniki, Warszawa.
(Chromatography) (Zirconium) (Hafnium)
(Sulfuric acid) (Oxalic acid)

MOSZCZYNSKA, Urszula

Border strata of the Katowice-Welnowiec region. Kwartalnik geol
5 no.4:987-988 '61.

1. Gornoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

MOSZCZYNSKA, ZOFIA

PENSON, Jakub; NIEMCZYZ, Stanislaw; MOSZCZYNSKA, Zofia

Modifications of qualitative content of serum proteins and erythrocytes sedimentation during trichinosis. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 23 no.5:683-688 1953.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsku.
Kierownik: prof. dr med. J. Penson.

(BLOOD COAGULATION, in various diseases,

*trichinosis)

(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION, in various diseases,

*trichinosis)

(TRICHINOSIS, blood in,

*coagulation & sedimentation)

MOSZCZYNSKA-KALICINSKA, Zofia; KALICINSKI, Andrzej

Viscosity of the blood in neoplasms in man and rat and in normal and fasting rats. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.24:737-739 14 June 54.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Gliwicach, dyrektor: dr med. J. Swiecki, Zaklad Biologii Nowotworow, kierownik: prof. dr K. Dux.

(BLOOD,

viscosity in neoplasms in man & rat & in normal & fasting rats)

(NEOPLASMS, blood in, viscosity, in man & rat)

(FASTING, effects, on blood viscosity)

BROSS, Wiktor; AROMSKI, Anatoni; MOSZCZYNSKI, Ludwik; ROGALSKI, Eugeniusz

Application of ultracortenol in conservative therapy of chronic pulmonary abscess. Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.5:578-580 May 58.

(LUNGS, abscess

ther., prednisolone trinothylacetate (Pol))

(~~PREDNISOLONE~~, rel. cpds.

prednisolone trimethylacetate, ther. of lung abscess (Pol))

MOSZCZYNSKI, Ludwik; CZEREDA, Tadeusz

Entero-gastric invagination after resection of the stomach. Polski
przeł. chir. 33 no.5:471-475 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. we Wrocławiu Kierownik: prof.
dr W. Bross.
(INTUSSUSCEPTION etiol) (GASTRECTOMY compl)

BROSS, Wiktor; WRZLEWICZ, Wladyslaw; MOSZCZYNSKI, Ludwik; MASLANKA, Pawol

Our observations on the treatment of pleural hematomas. Pol. tyg.
lek. 17 no.31:1218-1222 30 JI '62.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wroclawiu; kier.: prof. dr
Wiktor Bross.

(PLEURA) (HEMATOMA)

POLAND

CZEREDA, Tadeusz, MOSZCZYNSKI, Ludwik, and KNAST, Witold;
Second Surgical Clinic (II Klinika Chirurgiczna), AM [Aka-
demia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Wroclaw (Director: Prof.
Dr. Wiktor BROSS)

"Difficulties in Diagnosis in Pyogenic Abscesses."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 23, 3 Jun 63,
pp 822-825

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors dis-
cuss difficulties in diagnosing liver abscesses (not frequent
since the advent of antibiotics) and the complications they
cause. They cite an example of four cases with undetected
abscesses sent to surgery, of which two proved fatal. They
specify symptoms where special care should be given to this
diagnosis and recommend the diagnostic procedure. There
are 15 references, five (5) each of Polish, Soviet, and
English.

1/1

BROSS, Wiktor; KOCZOROWSKI, Stefan; BADER, Otton; WREZLEWICZ, Wladyslaw;
BROSS, Tadeusz; CZARNIECKI, Leon; MOSZCZYNSKI, Ludwik

Our observations on the treatment of necrotic pancreatitis.
Pol. przegl. chir. 35 no.10/11:1168-1169 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej AM we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof.
dr W. Bross.
(PANCREATITIS) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

MOSZCZYŃSKI, S.

621.314.2
 4050. Operational problems and desiderata in trans-
 former production in the light of experience acquired
 and considering power engineering requirements. EE
 W. KOPIERADZKI AND S. MOSZCZYŃSKI. *Przegląd
 elektrotech.* 31, No. 2-3, 46-55 (1955) in Polish.
 Suggestions are given for overcoming present
 difficulties in operation of Polish power systems
 resulting to a great extent from deficiencies in the
 national transformer production. The suggestions
 include modernization of transformer specifications,
 standardization of operational voltages and trans-
 former connections, curtailment of iron losses,
 drafting of detailed assembly and maintenance instruc-
 tions, production of on-load tap-changing gear and
 mobile stations.
 E. M. DEMINSKI

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MOSZCZYNSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

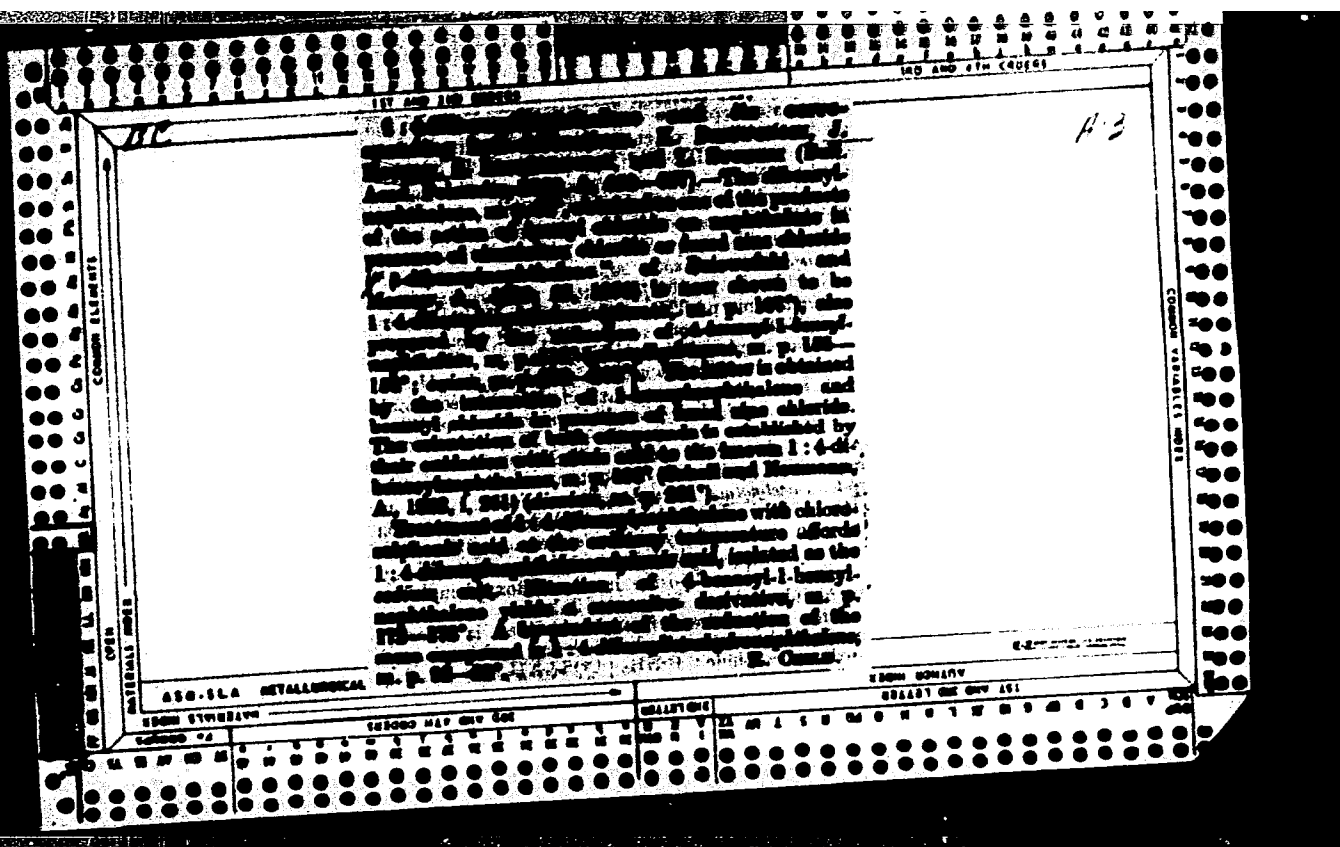
A new simplified method of determining and analyzing power losses in
electric networks. Energetyka Pol 14 no.11:338-341 N '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

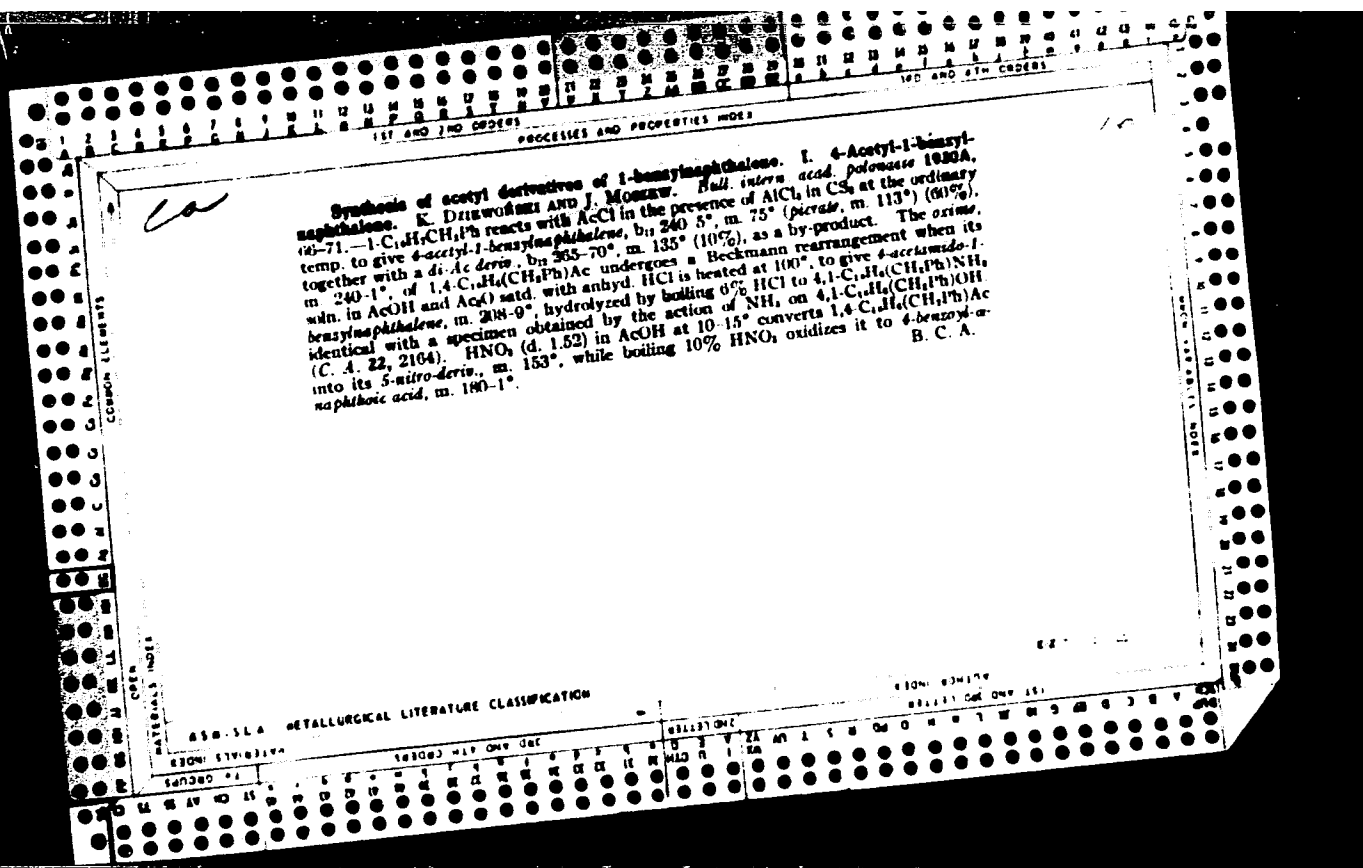
(Electric networks)

MOSZCZYŃSKI, W

✓ 9017* Problems of the Preparation of Wood-Killers. Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen. II. Synthesen von 2,4,5-Trichloro-Phenoxyessigsäure (2,4,5-T). Synthese der 2,4,5-Trichloro-Phenoxyessigsäure (2,4,5-T) Polnisch) Z. Eklstein, W. Moszczyński, and W. Sobala. Prace Chemiczne, v. 11, No. 3, 1968, p. 167-168.
Laboratory preparation by nascent chlorination of the 2,5-dichloro-compound. Table 10 ref.

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10

CH

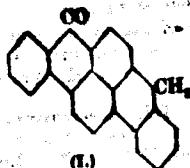
Propionyl derivatives of acenaphthene. Synthesis of α,α -dipropionylacenaphthene. K. DZIEWONSKI AND J. MOZEW. *Bull. intern. acad. polonaise* 1931A, 242 6 - Acenaphthene and HClO_4 in the presence of AlCl_3 yield principally α -propionylacenaphthene (I) (C. A. 25, 8674) but from the mother liquors have now been isolated α,α -dipropionylacenaphthene, m. 122.3°. picrate, m. 129°. diazime, m. 143°. This last was rearranged by HCl in Ac_2O to dipropionylaminacenaphthene, m. 181.2°. This was hydrolyzed by boiling HCl (10%) to α,α (=4,5)-diaminocenaphthene, m. 100° (C. A. 6, 45, and preceding abstr.). I and PhNHNH_2 , treated with dry HCl in abs. AcOH , m. 179°. dicarbate, dark brown metallic rhombs from alc., m. 148°. A. M. C.

ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

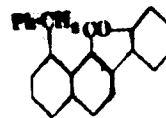
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BE
Naphthalene group. 2. New hydrocarbons
and esters derived from phthalic acid.

Naphthalene group. I. New hydrazones
 and ketones derived from phthalophthal-
 anes and phenyl naphthyl ketone. E. Szwed-
 wicki and J. Knapik (Bull. Chem. 1932, 25, 163-
 165).—4-Benzyl-1-naphthophthalan (A., 1930, 763)
 yields 4-oxo-4-benzyl-1-naphthophthalan, m. p.
 105–106°, on nitration, whilst with chlorosulphonic
 acid 4-benzyl-1-naphthophthalan-5-sulphonic acid
 (aniline salt, m. p. 224–225°; chloride, m. p. 155–
 156°; anhyd, m. p. 160–162°) is obtained. When
 heated for 2 hrs. at 120–130° with aluminium
 chloride 4:5:6:5-chloro-10-benz-2-hydronaphthalene (II),
 m. p. 160–170°, is obtained. 1-Benzyl-2-benzyl-
 naphthalene (see A., 1930, 604) is converted by heat



(I.)



(11.)

ing with aluminum chloride at 120–145° into benzyl-
chlorophenyls (II), m. p. 167–168°. The following
derivatives are described: 1-benzyl-4-propionyl-
aniline, m. p. 68–70° (aniline, m. p. 129–130°);
aniline, m. p. 68–70° (aniline, m. p. 129–130°);
1-benzyl-4-sulphonic acid (aniline salt,
m. p. 228–227°; chloride, m. p. 117–119°; anilide,
m. p. 199–200°; anilide, m. p. 175–177°) (see also
A. 1930, 917). R. TRUSZKOWSKI.

R. TRUSZKOWSKI

A-3

PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Syntheses and transformations of 2-propenyl- and 3,4-dipropenyl-naphthalene. K. Danneberg and J. Hesse (Ann. Chem., 1964, 21, 415-432). 2-Propenyl-naphthalene, m. p. 66-67° (picrate, m. p. 165°); 4-nitro-derivative, m. p. 164-165°. Is prepared from HCOCl and naphthalene in the presence of AlCl_3 . 2-Propenyl-naphthalene, m. p. 160-161°, and 3-aminonaphthalene, m. p. 160-161°, are prepared from its oxime, m. p. 155-156°; on oxidation it yields 3:4-dipropenyl-naphthalene-dione (I), m. p. 205°, and 4-propenyl-naphthalic acid, m. p. 155-156° (anhydride, m. p. 221-222°; dihydroanhydride, m. p. 182-183°). 2-Acetyl-3-methyl-naphthalene, m. p. 179° (picrate, m. p. 145°), is prepared from the phenylhydrazones of 2-propenyl-naphthalene, m. p. 107°.

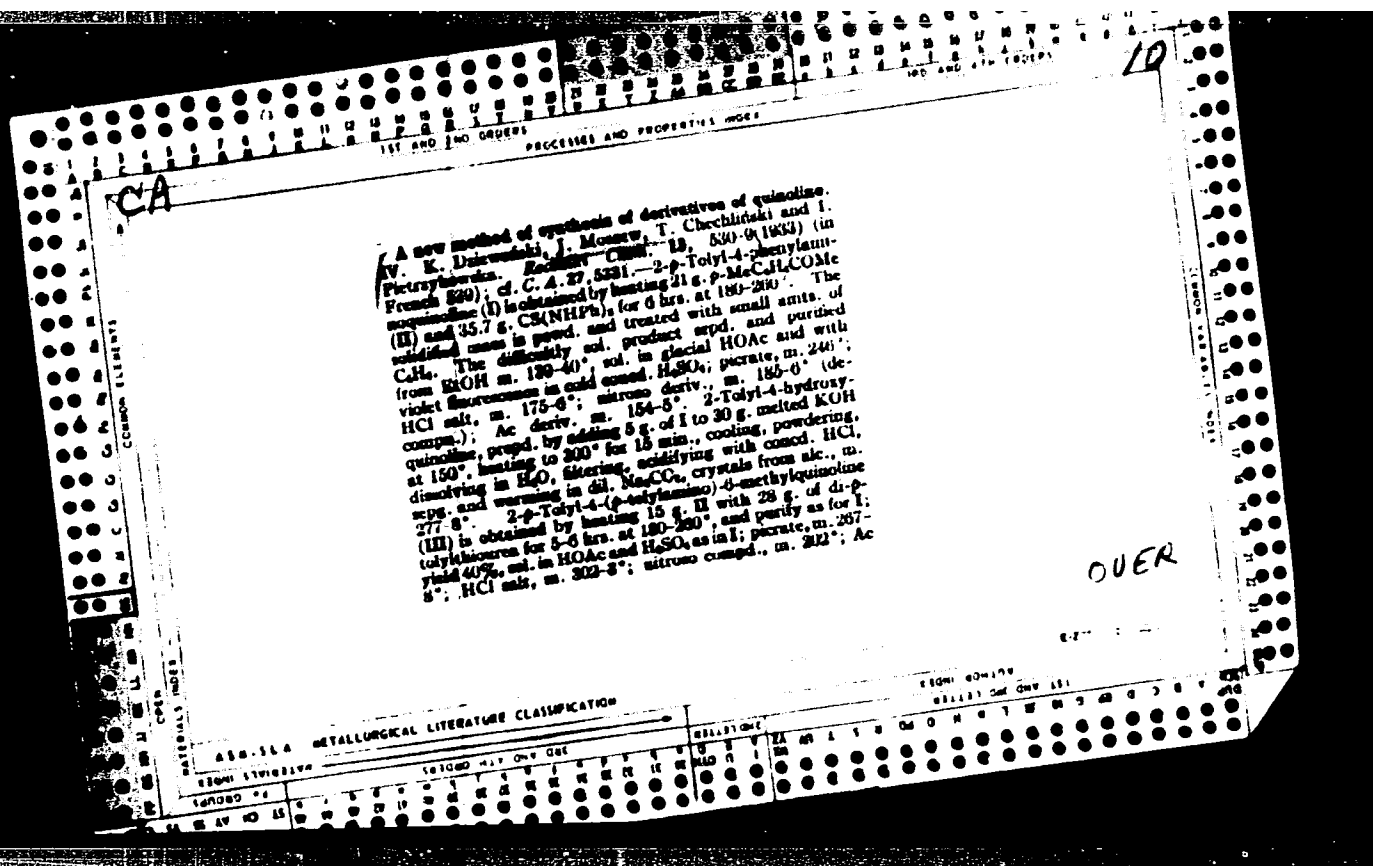
(I) 3:4-Dipropenyl-naphthalene, m. p. 122-123° (picrate, m. p. 120°), formed together with the monopropenyl derivative, yields a dioxime, m. p. 143°, from which 3:4-dipropenyl-diaminonaphthalene, m. p. 161-162°, is obtained by the Beckmann change. R. TRUNKOWSKI.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNOPTIC INDEX INDEX HAS DIV ONE RELATIONS READY ONE DIV TWO

[illegible]

Synthesis of *2-amino-4-methyl-5-nitrophenol*. H. K. DUNN, J. M. G. DUNN, and W. H. DUNN (New York, 1952, 12, 505-508). The o-tolyl of COPM is heated with PClO₃ yields 4-amino-2-methyl-5-nitrophenol, m.p. 171° (hydrochloride, m.p. 251°; nitrate, m.p. 255-256°; NO-derivative, m.p. 194°), which on fusion with KOH gives 4-amino-2-methyl-5-nitrophenol, m.p. 215-216°; 4-amino-2-methyl-5-nitrophenol, m.p. 215-216° (hydrochloride, m.p. 255-256°; nitrate, m.p. 168-169°; compound with CH₃Br, m.p. 255°; NO-derivative, m.p. 195-200°; Ac-derivative, m.p. 122-123°; 6-(1,2,4)-derivative, m.p. 214°). Is obtained from 2-amino-4-methyl-5-nitrophenol or its salt, m.p. 124°, and C₆H₅NHPh. 4-p-Toluenesulfonyl-2-amino-4-methyl-5-nitrophenol, m.p. 255-256° (hydrochloride, m.p. 257-258°; nitrate, m.p. 247-248°; NO-derivative, m.p. 225°; Ac-derivative, m.p. 215°). Is prepared from 4-amino-2-methyl-5-nitrophenol and 6-p-tolylisocyanide. 2-Nitro-4-methyl-5-nitrophenol, m.p. 170° (nitrate, m.p. 254-255°; NO-derivative, m.p. 170°), and 2-amino-4-methyl-5-nitrophenol, m.p. 255-256° (hydrochloride, m.p. 255-256°; nitrate, m.p. 255-256°; NO-derivative, m.p. 195-196°; Ac-derivative, m.p. 170-175°). R. T.



deriv., m. 164-5°. 2-p-Methoxyphenyl-4-phenylamino-quinoline (IV) was prepd.: (1) by heating 5 g. p-methoxyaniline (V) and 7.6 g. $\text{CS}(\text{NHPh})_2$ for 6 hrs. at 180-200°, cooling, dissolving in a small amt. of alc., adding dil. H_2SO_4 , heating to boiling for a short time, washing with dil. alc., dissolving in alc., making alk. with Na_2CO_3 ; crystals from alc. m. 160°; (2) by heating PhNCS with the acid of V. Picrate of IV, m. 257°; nitrate, m. 206° (decompos.); nitroso compd., m. 212° (decompos.); Ac deriv., m. 132°. C. T. Ichniowski

Synthesis and transformations of new compounds derived from 2-phenylquinoline. K. Delewski, J. Moniew, W. Jastrzebska, R. Kucharski, J. Makymowicz, P. Stachowicz, I. Straskówna and P. Trzaskowski. *Roczniki Chem.* 10, 1123-35 (1934). —PhCOMe and di-*m*-tolylthiocarbamide, heated at 180-205° for 10 hrs., yield 4-*m*-toluino-2-phenyl-5-methylquinoline, m. 134-5° (HCl, m. 173-5° (decompn.)), picrate, m. 245-6°; *N*-Ac deriv., m. 149-50°, and *N*-NO deriv., m. 144°, which gives 4-*hydroxy*-2-phenyl-5-methylquinoline, m. 201°, on hydrolysis with alc.-KOH at 200° for 6 hrs. C₁₁H₁₁NH (I) and CS(NH-17b), heated at 190-210° for 6 hrs., give 4-*amino*-2,3-diphenylquinoline (II), m. 196-7° (HCl, m. 270°; acetate, m. 183° (decompn.)); picrate, m. 250-50°; *N*-NO deriv., m. 153-4° (decompn.), which yields on hydrolysis 4-*hydroxy*-2,3-diphenylquinoline, converted by PCl₅ into 4-*chloro*-2,3-diphenylquinoline, m. 121°. I and di-*p*-tolylthiocarbamide, when heated at 180° for 3 hrs., and then at 210-20° for 3 hrs., yield 4-*p*-toluino-2,3-diphenyl-6-methylquinoline, m. 170° (picrate, m. 230°). *2*-C₁₁H₁₁N: C₁₁H₁₁Me, m. 65-7°, b.p. 215-20° (from δ -C₁₁H₁₁NH₂ and C₁₁H₁₁Me with ZnCl₂ at 170-220°), with PhNCS at 200° (1 hr.) and then at 200° (30 min.) yields 4-*amino*-2-phenyl-5,6-benzquinoline (III), m. 193-4° (picrate, m. 218-9° (decompn.)); HCl, m. 320°, hydrolyzed to 4-*hydroxy*-2-phenyl-5,6-benzquinoline, m. 200-1° (picrate, m. 214-5°). The methiodide, m. 216-8°, and ethiodide, m. 209° (decompn.), of 4-*amino*-2-phenylquinoline (2:1 compd. with C₁₁H₁₁, m. 268-70°); 1:1 compd. with BuCl, m. 258-60°) yield 4-*phenylmethyl*-, m. 153-4°, and

4-*phenylethyl*-, m. 164-5°, *amino*-2-phenylquinoline, when hydrolyzed with alc.-KOH. The methiodide, m. 240° (decompn.), and ethiodide, m. 231° (decompn.), of 4-*p*-toluino-2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline yield similarly 4-*p*-tolylmethyl-, m. 205-6°, and 4-*p*-tolylethyl-, m. 136°, *amino*-2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline. The methiodide, m. 240°, and ethiodide, m. 253° (decompn.), of II give 4-*phenylmethyl*-, m. 201°, and 4-*phenylethyl*-, m. 174°, *amino*-2,3-diphenylquinoline, and 4-*phenylmethylamino*-2-phenyl-5,6-benzquinoline, m. 190-1°, was similarly prepared from the methiodide, m. 284-5°, of III. B C A

Preparation of quinoline group compounds. V. K. Dziewonki, J. Moszy, J. Makymowicz and P. Trzcinicki. *Bull. inst. sci. Acad. polonae, Classe sci. math. nat.* 1964A, 190; cf. C. A. 58, 1679. The condensation of 50 g. of AcPh with 105.7 g. of (m-MeC₆H₄NH)₂CS by heating for 10 hrs. at 180-205° and at 200° for a short while to remove the MeC₆H₄NH, split out, gave colorless needles of 2-phenyl-6-(m-tolylamino)-8-methylquinoline (I), C₁₈H₁₉N₃, m. 124-5°; HCl salt, m. 172-5°; picrate, m. 245-6°; Ac deriv., m. 149-50°; 6-m-tolylaminomethyl deriv., m. 144°. The cleavage of I with alc. KOH at 200° for 6 hrs. under pressure gave colorless needles of 2-phenyl-6-hydroxy-8-methylquinoline (II), C₁₇H₁₇NO, m. 201°, isomeric with the corresponding known 7-methylquinoline, m. 270° (Ber. 27, 1307(1894)). Similarly the condensation of 50 g. of PhCH₂Br with 58.5 g. of (PhNH)₂CS at 180-220° for 6 hrs. gave 25 g. of 2,3-diphenyl-6-phenylaminquinoline (III), C₂₇H₂₅N₃, m. 185-7°; HCl salt, m. 270°; nitrate, m. 185° (decomp.); picrate, m. 250-60°; 4-nitrophenylamine deriv., m. 153-4° (decomp.). Cleavage of III with alc. KOH at 200° for 6 hrs. yielded colorless leaflets of 2,3-diphenyl-6-hydroxyquinoline, C₂₆H₁₉NO, m. 331°. VI. K. Dziewonki and J. Mayer. *Ibid.* 338-47. The condensation of 30 g. of p-ClC₆H₄Ac (I) with 45 g. of (PhNH)₂CS by melting together at 180°

for 2 hrs. gave, by the splitting out of 1 mol. of H₂O and 1 mol. of H₂S, 28 g. of 2-(p-chlorophenyl)-6-phenylaminquinoline (II), C₁₇H₁₄N₂Cl, m. 150°; HCl salt, m. 170°; picrate, m. 275° (decomp.); nitro deriv., m. 200° (decomp.); Ac deriv., m. 171°. The hydrolysis of II with alc. KOH at 200° under pressure gave 2-(p-chlorophenyl)-6-hydroxyquinoline, C₁₆H₁₁NO₂, m. 210°. Similarly from PhAc and (p-ClC₆H₄NH)₂CS and from I and (p-MeC₆H₄NH)₂CS were prepd. 2-phenyl-6-(p-chlorophenylamino)-6-chloroquinoline (III), C₁₇H₁₂N₂Cl₂, m. 221° (HCl salt, m. 335° (decomp.); picrate, m. 245° (decomp.); nitro deriv., m. 201° (decomp.); Ac deriv., m. 170°); nitro-2-phenyl-6-(p-chlorophenylamino)-6-chloroquinoline, C₁₇H₁₂Cl₂N₃, m. 191° (decomp.); and 2-(p-chlorophenyl)-6-(p-methylphenylamino)-6-methylquinoline (IV), C₁₈H₁₇ClN₂, m. 278°; HCl salt, m. 305° (decomp.); HNO₃ salt, m. 145° (decomp.); acetate, m. 305°; picrate, m. 243° (decomp.); nitro deriv., C₁₈H₁₇ClN₃O, m. 157° (decomp.); Ac deriv., m. 300°. The sapon of III and IV gave 2-phenyl-6,6-dihydroxyquinoline, C₁₆H₁₁NO₂, m. 251.2°, methylated to the corresponding di-MeO deriv., C₁₈H₁₅NO₂, m. 118°, and 2-(p-hydroxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy-6-methylquinoline, C₁₇H₁₅NO₂, m. 274°. The sapon is almost quant and affords an excellent means of synthesis. C. K. Adkins

131 AND 132 (131)		133 AND 134 (133)	
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
Synthesis and transformations of new compounds derived from 2-phenylquinoline. K. DUBOWSKI and J. KOWAL (with W. Jastrzebski, R. Kucharski, J. Marstrowski, P. Stachowicz, I. Szlachetka, and P. Tarnowski) (Rozn. Chem., 1964, 14, 1123-1128).—COFals and di-n-tolylthiocarbamate heated at 180–205° for 10 hr. yield 4-anilino-2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline, m.p. 134–137° (hydrochloride, m.p. 173–175° (decomp.); picrate, m.p. 245–246°; N-ox, m.p. 140–145°, and N-NO derivative, m.p. 144°), which affords 4-hydroxy-2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline, m.p. 261°, on hydrolysis with EtOH-KOH at 200° for 6 hr. CH₃Br (I) and ONHPh, heated at 180–210° for 6 hr. afford 4-anilino-2:3-diphenylquinoline (II), m.p. 196–197° (hydrochloride, m.p. 275°; nitrate, m.p. 165° (decomp.); picrate, m.p. 260–265°; N-NO derivative, m.p. 182–184° (decomp.)), which yields on hydrolysis 4-hydroxy-2:3-diphenylquinoline, converted by POCl₃ into 4-chloro-2:3-diphenylquinoline, m.p. 181°. (I) and di-p-tolylthiocarbamate when heated at 190° for 3 hr., and then at 210–230° for 3 hr., yield 4-p-toluidino-2:3-diphenyl-6-methylquinoline, m.p.		175° (picrate, m.p. 235°). 2-C₆H₄NCPHMe, m.p. 66–67°, b.p. 215–230°/13 mm. (from 2-C₆H₄NH₂ and COFals with ZnCl₂ at 170–220°, with PhNCS and COFals with ZnCl₂ at 170–220°), with PhNCS at 220° (1 hr.) and then at 230° (30 min.) yields 4-anilino-2-phenyl-5:6-benzoquinoline (III), m.p. 192–194° (picrate, m.p. 226–228° (decomp.); hydrochloride, m.p. 225°), hydrolyzed to 4-hydroxy-2-phenyl-5:6-benzoquinoline, m.p. 280–281° (picrate, m.p. 224–225°). The methiodide, m.p. 238–239°, and ethiodide, m.p. 268° (decomp.), of 4-anilino-2-phenylquinoline (2:1 compound with CH₃Br, m.p. 268–270°; 1:1 compound with EtCl, m.p. 258–260°) yield 4-phenylmethyl-, m.p. 153–154°, and 4-phenylethyl-, m.p. 164–165°, amino-2-phenylquinoline, when hydrolyzed with EtOH-KOH. The methiodide, m.p. 240° (decomp.), and ethiodide, m.p. 266° (decomp.), of 4-p-toluidino-2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline yield similarly 4-p-tolylmethyl-, m.p. 206–208°, and 4-p-tolylethyl-, m.p. 186°, amino-2-phenyl-6-methylquinoline. The methiodide, m.p. 246°, and ethiodide, m.p. 263° (decomp.), of (II) afford 4-phenylmethyl-, m.p. 207°, and 4-phenylethyl-, m.p. 174°, amino-2:3-diphenylquinoline, and 4-phenylmethyl-amino-2-phenyl-5:6-benzoquinoline, m.p. 190–191°, similarly prepared from the methiodide, m.p. 264–265°, of (III). R. T.	
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A-3

Synthesis of compounds related to 2'-phengl-3':4':2:3-quinolinquinoline. J. Morawitz (Bull. Acad. Polonaise, 1939, A, 92-117; 4-*ortho*-2'-phengl-3':4':2:3-quinolin-2-quinoline (I), m.p. 345-346° (picrate, m.p. 345° (decomp.); hydrochloride, m.p. 320° (decomp.); nitrate, m.p. 125-130° (decomp.)), as by-product in the reaction of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$ with CH_3COCl (A., 1939, 3492), is hydrolyzed by $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{HCl}$ to the corresponding quinoline, m.p. 345° (hydrochloride and nitrate last cited at $>300^\circ$ and melt at 305°), or by $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{KOH}$ under pressure to 4-*ortho*-2'-phengl-3':4':2:3-quinolinquinoline, m.p. 324-325° (picrate, m.p. 345° (decomp.); hydrochloride, m.p. 378° (decomp.)). The latter is converted by HCl into the quinoline, while $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{KOH}$ effects the reverse process. Either isomeride when heated with H_2O yields 2'-phengl-3':4':2:3-quinolinquinoline, m.p. 320-324° (hydrochloride, from HCl at $>300^\circ$, m.p. 350°; picrate, m.p. 320-321° (decomp.)), also obtained by heating 4-*ortho*-2'-phengl-2-methylquinoline (A., 1939, 350) with H_2O , an intermediate product being 2'-phengl-1:4-dihydro-3':4':2:3-quinolinquinoline, m.p. 320° (hydrochloride, m.p. 345° (decomp.); picrate, m.p. 320-325° (decomp.)). With

44. HNO_3 (I) is partly oxidized to N-phengl-2:3:4-*quinolinquinoline*, m.p. 345° (nitrate, m.p. 153° (decomp.); picrate, m.p. 320° (decomp.)). Reduction of (I) ($\text{Zn}-\text{AcOH}$) yields 4-*ortho*-2'-phengl-1:4-dihydro-3':4':2:3-quinolinquinoline (II), m.p. 210°, giving the following derivatives: hydrochloride, m.p. 320° (decomp.); nitrate, m.p. 178° (decomp.); picrate, m.p. 327° (decomp.); N-*NO*-derivative nitrate, m.p. 215-220° (decomp.); N-Ac derivative, m.p. 311-320°; methanophosphate, m.p. 327° (decomp.); methiodide, m.p. 325° (decomp.), hydrolyzed by $\text{EtOH}-\text{KOH}$ to 4-*ortho*-2'-ethoxy-2'-phengl-1'-methyl-1:4-dihydro-3':4':2:3-quinolinquinoline, m.p. 105-108° (decomp.) (picrate, m.p. 378-379° (decomp.)), which with HCl yields the methanophosphate, m.p. 220° (decomp.), of (II). (II) is hydrolyzed by $\text{EtOH}-\text{KOH}$ to the 4-OH-compound. Both this and the isomeric isomers are reduced ($\text{Na}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{OH}$) to the 1':2':3':4'-tetrahydro-isomers, m.p. 308-309° (picrate, m.p. 234° (decomp.)).

A. Li.

2

PROCESSED AND PROPERTY INDEX

Karol Dzielowski (1876-1943). The scientist and the man. Jan Miodow. Rozniki (Chem 21, 1-21(1947)). Biography and list of 111 publications. R. H. S.

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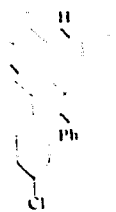
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REMARKS

10

Reactions of quinolinquinoline systems. I. Jan Mosner, J. Golab, and W. Wahn (Univ. Kraków, Poland). *Repts. Chem.* 21, 144-7 (1947). — The hydrolysis of 2 g. of the compd. I (cf. preceding abstr.) with 5 cc. HCl (sp. gr. 1.19) gave the quinolone (II), m. 384°. I (2 g.), 5 g. KOH, and 25 cc. EtOH, on heating 4 hrs. at 300° (in an autoclave), addn. of H₂O, and crystn. of solid from Ph-NH₂, gave the diol (III), m. 328°. I (2 g.) in 30 cc. boiling AcOH, on addn. of 3 g. Zn dust, concn. of the filtrate, addn. of 10% HCl, and decompn. of the double salt (with ZnCl₂) by means of alc. KOH, gave the compd. IV, m. 244°. HCl salt, m. 215-16°; picrate, m. 256-7° (decompn.). Ac deriv., m. 280°.



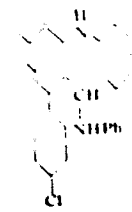
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H. H. Szmant

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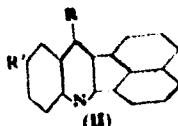
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CA The reaction of thiocarbonyl with phenylacetaldehyde J. Mouzaw and H. Famielcówna. <i>Kocswiki Chem.</i> 22, 80-2(1948). (PhNH)₂CS (I) (38 g.) and 20 g. PhCH₂ CHO on heating (3 hrs. at 180°, 2 hrs. at 210°, 1 hr. at 240°, and then slowly up to 270°) and addn. of C₆H₆ to the cold mixt., gave 3-phenyl-4-anilinoquinoline (II), m. 181°. HCl salt m. 320°. <i>urate</i> m. 248°. II (3 g.) gave on heating 4 hrs. at 280° with 5 g. KOH in 20 cc. EtOH 3-phenyl-4-hydroxyquinoline, m. 270°. The mechanism of the condensation is proposed: (1) I → PhNH₂ + Ph NCS; (2) PhNH₂ + PhCH₂CHO → H₂O + PhN CHCH₂Ph (III); (3) III + PhNCS → II + H₂S. H. H. Smart																																																			
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Synthesis of derivatives of 2,3-peri-naphthalenequinoline.
Jan Mawson and Wanda Zolnowska (Univ. Jagiellonski,
Krakow, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 35, 101-2 (1961).—
Condensation of 1-acetaminophenone (I) with diaryl deriva-
tives (II) produces derivative of 2,3-peri-naphthalenequinoline
substituted in the 4-position (1,2-substituted acetamido-
quinolines) (III). Alk. KOH transforms (III) to
the corresponding 4-HO compounds (IV, R = CH₃, C₂H₅, C₆H₅).

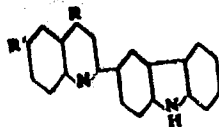


(NH₄)₂SO₄ and I yield at 200-210° the 4-quinoline derivative (III).
(II, R = PhNH, R' = H), light-green plates, m. 204°.
(HCl salt, m. 287°; picrate, m. 288°); 4 hrs. alc. KOH hy-
drolysis at 200° and 40 atm. transforms III to the HO ana-
log, decomp. 270° (from quinoline). (p-NO₂C₆H₄NH)₂CS
and I condense to 2,3-peri-naphthalene-4-(p-nitrophenyl)-6-
methylquinoline (II, R = p-MeC₆H₄NH, R' = NO₂), yellow
needles from C₆H₆, m. 257.5° (picrate, decomp. 281°), hy-
drolyzed to the 4-HO analog, light yellow needles,
m. 432°. (p-MeOC₆H₄NH)₂CS and (p-NO₂C₆H₄NH)₂CS
react similarly, and, after distn. of the unreacted starting
materials, yield 4-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-methoxyquinoline, m.
211.5° (from EtOH) (picrate, m. 288°), and 4-(p-nitrophenyl)-
2-ethoxyquinoline, m. 188-90° (from EtOH) (picrate, m.
282°); both hydrolyzed to 2,3-peri-naphthalene-4,5-di-
hydroxyquinoline, m. 260° (decomp.) (from PhNO₂).
I. Z. R.

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10

A new synthesis of quinoline derivatives. Jan. Monow
and Stanislaw Sabin (Univ. Jagielloński, Kraków, Poland).
Reussel Chem. 25, 160-72 (1984).—5-acetyltetrahydroquinoline (I)
and sym. diarylquinoline condense to 2-(2-arylsulfonyl)-
quinolines (II). 2,2-Me(PhNH)C₆H₄SO₂ (III) reacts in a



(II)

similar manner. The following compounds are synthesized
and characterized: From I and (PhNH)₂CS₂ (IV) refluxed
5 hrs. at 180-200°, 25% 2-(2-phenylsulfonyl)-4-methylquinoline
(II, R = PhNH, R' = H), yellow plates from C₆H₆, m.
244° (picrate, m. 274°); from I and (p-MeC₆H₄NH)₂CS₂,
244° (picrate, m. 274°); from I and (p-MeC₆H₄NH)₂CS₂,
on gradual heating from 115° to 200° for 8 hrs., 2-(2-*ortho*-
sulfonyl)-4-*ortho*-methylquinoline, yellow plates from
C₆H₆, m. 200° (picrate, m. 224°); from III and IV
refluxed 5 hrs. at 180-210°, followed by distn. of unreacted
I and II at 200°; 2-(2-*ortho*-methylphenyl)-4-*ortho*-
quinoline (V), yellow crystals from C₆H₆, then EtOH,
m. 244° (picrate, m. 264°), etc. KOH hydrolysis under
pressure at 200° for 8 hrs. converts V to 2-(2-hydroxy-4-
methylphenyl)-4-hydroxyquinoline, small yellow-green crys-
tals from EtOH, m. 205°; HCl salt, m. 245°. I. R. R.

MOSZEW, JAN

Methyl benzyl ketone reactions with aniline and phenyl mustard oil. Wojciech Dyniek, Jan Moszew, and Maria Wojtas (Zaklad Chem. Org. Wydz. Mat. i Chem. U.M.C.S., Lublin). *Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie-Skłodowska, Sect. AA*, 8, 87-93 (1963) (Pub. 1965). — PhCH₂COMe and aniline, in equimolar amts., were heated 1 hr. at 300°, cooled, gradually treated with an equimolar amt. of PhNCS, heated 3 hrs. to 240°, treated while hot with EtOH, acidified strongly with HCl, the ppt. filtered off, washed with a small amt. of EtOH, recrystd. from EtOH, treated with 10% Na₂CO₃, boiled for 0.5 hr., several drops of 50% K₂CO₃ added, the ppt. filtered off, washed with warm H₂O, and finally crystd. from dil. EtOH to yield rods of 2-benzyl-4-anilinoquinoline (I), m. 184-6°; HCl salt (II), needles, m. 320-28°; picrate, rhombic squares, m. 213-15° (dissocn.); methiodide, orange rods, m. 178-8° (dissocn.) (from alc.). II (4 g.), 28 g. EtOH, and 20 g. K₂CO₃ autoclaved 6 hrs. at 200° yielded on acidification 2-benzyl-4-hydroxyquinoline (III), m. 215-17° (from EtOH). III (1 g.), 5 g. PCl₅, and some POCl₃ refluxed 1 hr. gave 2-benzyl-4-chloroquinoline, m. 134-5° (from EtOH). When 2 g. III and 20 g. Zn dust were slowly distd., a distillate (IV) was obtained; picrate, m. 154-5°; methiodide, m. 208° (from H₂O). *p*-Toluidine (10 g.) and 12.5 g. PhCH₂COMe heated 1 hr. at 200°, cooled, treated with 14 g. *p*-MeC₆H₄NCS, and heated 3 hrs. to 240°, yielded 2-benzyl-4-*p*-toluidino-4-methylquinoline (V), m. 106-8° (from EtOH); picrate, m. 243° (decomp.). V (4 g.), 16 g. KOH, and 25 ml. EtOH autoclaved 6 hrs. at 220° gave after acidification with HCl, 2-benzyl-4-hydroxy-6-methylquinoline, m. 240° (from EtOH).

J. J. Piotrowski

3

MOSZEW J.

3062

547.837.6.07

Moszew J, Zankowska-Jasńska W. The Synthesis of 2,3-Perinaphthylenequinoline. *CH*

„Synteza 2,3-perinaftylenechinoliny”. Roczniki Chemii (PAN), No. 3, 1984, pp. 439—443.

From the previously obtained compound having the structure of 4-hydroxy-2,3-perinaphthylenequinoline a 4-chloroderivative (yellowish needles, m.p. = 183°) was obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride, and from this, by way of reduction, free base viz. 2,3-perinaphthylenequinoline (yellowish plates, m.p. = 185°). Also synthesis was carried out of the new compound having the basic molecular system of 2,3-perinaphthylenequinoline. Condensing acetophenone with thio-carbo-m-toluidide, a compound was obtained which corresponded in composition to 5- or 7-methyl-4-m-toluidine-2,3-perinaphthylenequinoline (small yellowish plates, m.p. = 218°). Heating this compound with an alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide, the remaining toluidine in position 4 was separated and substituted by the hydroxyl group (yellow rods, m.p. = 420°).

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MOSZEW, J.

1954

547.565.2 : 581.143.04

Moszew J., Wojciechowski J. Studies on the Synthesis of Plant Growth Regulators, Derivatives of Dihydroxy Phenols.

"Studia nad syntezą regulatorów wzrostu roślin, pochodnych lenoli dwuwodorotlenowych", Roczniki Chemii (PAN), No. 3, 1954, pp. 445-484.

A study was made of chlorination of ethers of pyrocatechol, resorcinol and hydroquinone with hydroxyacetic acid, i.e. compounds of the type of ortho-, meta- and para-bis-(carboxymethoxy)-benzene. Proof was forthcoming of the structure of the chloro-derivative obtained, namely 4,6-dichloro-1,2-bis-(carboxymethoxy)-benzene and 4,6-dichloro-1,3-bis-(carboxymethoxy)-benzene. The corresponding compound derivative of the hydroquinone was identified as 2,5-dichloro-1,4-bis-(carboxymethoxy)-benzene.

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Moszew, J.

3820

547.551.55 : 615.525

Moszew J., Inasinski A. Physiologically Active Diethers of Colamine. „Dwuleterowe pochodne kolaminy, fizjologicznie czynne”. Roczniki Chemii (PAN), No. 3, 1954, pp. 461-466.

Continuing the studies of the Jagellonian University Institute of Organic Chemistry over the synthesis of antihistamine substances, the authors condensed omega-bromophenacetate, resp. its ortho-methoxy derivative with sodium N-dimethyl- resp. N-diethylcolamine and obtained diethers of the formula of 1-phenoxy-2-(dialkylaminoethoxy)-ethane: $C_{11}H_{17}OCH_2CH_2OCH_2CH_2NR_2$. The following compounds, hitherto unknown, are described: 1-phenoxy-2-(beta-dimethylaminoethoxy)-ethane (I), liquid, b.p. 145-146°/9 mm Hg; hydrochloride (II), colourless sheets, m.p. 101-102°; methyl iodide (III), colourless sheets, m.p. 91-92°; 1-phenoxy-2-(beta-diethylaminoethoxy)-ethane (IV), liquid, b.p. 165-167°/19 mm Hg; hydrochloride (V), colourless sheets, m.p. 80-81°; ethyl iodide (VI), colourless sheets 99-100°; 1-(o-methoxy-phenoxy)-2-(beta-dimethylaminoethoxy)-ethane (VII), liquid, b.p. 178-179°/14 mm Hg; hydrochloride (VIII), colourless sheets, m.p. 112-113°; methyl iodide (IX), colourless sheets, m.p. 131-132°; 1-(o-methoxy-phenoxy)-2-(beta-diethylaminoethoxy)-ethane (X), liquid, b.p. 189-190°/14 mm Hg; hydrochloride (XI), colourless sheets, m.p. 116-116°; ethyl iodide (XII), colourless sheets m.p. 103-104°. Compounds (I) and (VII) possess a strong antihistamine activity in contradistinction to the corresponding unalkylated amines.

(1)

MOSZEW, J.

615.525:547.551.55.07

3064

Moszew J., Malik A. Concerning Synthesis of Sulphonyl Derivatives of
Colamine.

CH

"O synteze sulfonowych pochodnych esterów kolaminy", Roczniki
Chemii (PAN), No. 3, 1954, pp. 467-475.

In the course of research over the new antihistamine active agents,
the authors synthesized hitherto unknown compounds containing a group
of diphenyl-, p-tolylphenyl-sulphone etherwise bound with col-
amine and its N-dialkyl-derivatives. By condensation of phenyl-p-chlo-
rophenylsulphone with sodium colamine resp. its N-dimethyl and
N-diethyl-derivative, the authors obtained the following compounds:
phenyl-4-(beta-aminoethoxy)-phenyl-sulphone, I, colourless sheets, m.p.
85°, hydrochloride, II, colourless sheets, m.p. 284°, picrate, III, yellow
needles, m.p. 233°; phenyl-4-(beta-dimethylaminoethoxy)-phenyl sulpho-
ne, IV, colourless prisms, m.p. 97°, hydrochloride, V, colourless sheets,
m.p. 181°, picrate, VI, yellow prisms, m.p. 140°; phenyl-4-(beta-diethyla-
minoethoxy)-phenyl sulphone, VII, colourless plates, m.p. 79°, hydrochlo-
ride, VIII, colourless plates, m.p. 108°, picrate, IX, yellow needles,
m.p. 162°. In a similar way, compounds were, with the use of p-tolyl-p-
chlorophenylsulphone, analogically prepared, namely: (p-tolyl)-4-(beta-
aminoethoxy)-phenyl sulphone, X, colourless needles, m.p. 139-140°,
hydrochloride, XI, colourless plates, m.p. 277°, picrate, XII, yellow
prisms, m.p. 225° (decomp.); (p-tolyl)-4-(beta-dimethylaminoethoxy)-
phenyl sulphone, XIII, colourless plates, m.p. 99°, hydrochloride,

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XIV, colourless plates, m.p. 165°, picrate, XV, yellow needles, m.p. 155°; (p-tolyl)-4-(beta-diethylaminoethoxy)-phenyl sulphone, XVI, colourless sheets, m.p. 61°, hydrochloride, XVII, colourless plates, m.p. 161°, picrate, XVIII, yellow prisms, m.p. 152°. The compounds I, IV, VII, X, XIII, XVI are strong bases, having hygroscopic hydrochlorides. Of the substances obtained, N-dimethylderivatives IV and XIII possess the strongest antihistamine activity.

3/2

(1)

MOSZEW, JAN

Synthesis of 2,3-perimaphthylenequinoline. Jan Moszew and Wanda Zankowska (Roczniki Chem. 48, 430 (1974) (French summary); cf. C.A. 46, 7103a—2,3-Perimaphthylene-4-hydroxyquinoline (*loc. cit.*) (1 g.) is warmed with 1.6 g. PCl₅ in 10 ml. POCl₃ at 130–40° for 4 hrs. The POCl₃ is distd. off, 5 ml. H₂O added and the mixt. made alk. with 50% NaOH to yield 1.06 g. of the 4-Cl deriv. (I), m. 183° (EtOH); picrate, 232°. I (1 g.) mixed with 3 g. Zn powder is placed in a 30 ml. retort with 15 g. Zn, and heated on a sand bath at 300° for 4 hrs. The distillate (0.2 g.), melts at 160–71°, giving pure 2,3-perimaphthylenequinoline (II), m. 185° (EtOH); picrate, m. 232°. benzate, m. 230–1°. The 3- or 7-methyl-4-methoxy deriv. II (2.5 g.) and 5 g. KOH in 50 ml. EtOH autoclaved at 200° for 4 hrs., distd. with H₂O, and acidified yields the 3- or 7-methyl-4-hydroxy deriv. (III) of II, m. 420° (decomp.).
Chester Placek

① M
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MOSZEW, JAN

POL. 2

Chlorination of ethers of pyrocatechol, resorcinol, and hydroquinone. Jan Moszew and Języ Wolciechowski (Univ. Krakow, *Prace Inst. Chem.* 28, 245-51, 1954) (German summary).—Chlorination of ethers of pyrocatechol, resorcinol, hydroquinone, and $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ with SO_2Cl_2 gives dichloro ethers. A soln. of 10 g. $\alpha\text{-CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$ in 100 g. AcOH was treated with 12 g. SO_2Cl_2 , heated on steam bath 30 hrs., the AcOH removed *in vacuo*, and the product crystd. from H_2O gave 9.8 g. $4,5,1,2\text{-Cl}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Me})_2$ (I), m. $223-3^\circ$. To a soln. of EtONa (prepd. from 1.55 g. Na in 300 ml. anhyd. EtOH) was added slowly 8 g. $4,5,1,2\text{-Cl}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$, followed by 11.2 g. $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ in 150 ml. anhyd. EtOH ; the mixt. was heated 3 hrs., the EtOH distd. off, 12% aq. NaOH added, and the mixt. heated until boiling, filtered hot, neutralized, and cooled to give I, m. $232-3^\circ$. A soln. of 1 g. I in 60 ml. EtOH treated with several drops concd. H_2SO_4 , heated 2 hrs., the EtOH evapd. to half vol. and cooled gave 1 g. $4,5,1,2\text{-Cl}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$, m. 81° (from EtOH). $4,5,1,2\text{-Cl}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$ (III), prepd. from II by treating with aq. NH_3 , 12 hrs. at room temp., m. 224° (from H_2O). $\text{m-C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$ (10 g.) in 50 ml. AcOH treated slowly with 18 g. SO_2Cl_2 , heated on steam bath 5 hrs. and for short time on a sand bath, cooled, and the ppt. filtered and crystd. gave 2 g. $4,5,1,2\text{-Cl}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$ (IV), m. $230-1^\circ$ (from H_2O). IV (1 g.) in 50 g. MeOH treated with several drops concd. H_2SO_4 , the soln. heated 2 hrs., and cooled gave the di-*tert* ester (V), m. 145.8° (from MeOH); di-*Et* ester (VI) of IV, m. 107° (from dil. EtOH). VI (10.4 g.) and (O.V.F.R.)

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63 g. $C_6H_5N.HCl$ heated 1.5 hrs. at $100-105^\circ$, cooled, the tarry product dissolved in 80 ml. H_2O , the mixt. filtered and the filtrate treated with aq. $NaOH$ gave a ppt., which, filtered, dried and distill. *in vacuo* gave 5.2 g. 4,6,1,4- $Cl_2C_6H_4OH$ (VII), b.p. 125° , m. 105° ; freed from C_6H_5N by washing with aq. HCl and repeatedly distg., m. 112° . 4,6,1,4- $Cl_2C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (6 g.) and 0.5 g. $ClCH_2CO_2H$ dissolved in 100 ml. H_2O , a soln. of 10 g. $NaOH$ in 50 ml. H_2O added slowly, the soln. heated 2 hrs., cooled, acidified with dil. HCl and filtered gave 1.5 g. 4,6,1,4- $Cl_2C_6H_4(OCH_2CO_2H)_2$ (VIII), m. 213° (from H_2O); di-Me ester (IX), m. 139° (from 50% $MeOH$). 4,6,1,4- $Cl_2C_6H_4(OH)C_6H_4OCH_2CO_2H$ (X), prepd. from 4.4 g. VII and 5.5 g. $ClCH_2CO_2H$ in 100 ml. H_2O similarly to VIII; m. 175.5° . Et ester (XI), m. $86-7^\circ$ (from H_2O); amide (XII), prepd. from XI, m. $227-8^\circ$ (from H_2O). A suspension of 12.5 g. $p-C_6H_4(OC_6H_4CO_2H)_2$ in 400 g. $AcOH$ heated while 25 g. SO_2Cl_2 was added dropwise, the soln. cooled, and filtered yielded 11 g. 2,5,1,4- $Cl_2C_6H_4(OC_6H_4CO_2H)_2$, m. 178° (from $AcOH$); di-Et ester, m. $126-7^\circ$ (from 50% $EtOH$).
A. Sladcan

7/2

MOSZEW, JAN

✓ Derivatives of colamine. Jan Moszew and Antoni Gasiński
(Univ. Krakow, Poland). Russk. Chem. 28, 381 (1964).
(English summary).—The following $ROCH_2CH_2OCH_2$
CH₂NR₂ are described (R, R' b.p./mm., m.p. HCl salt,
m.p. MeI salt given): Ph, Me, 146-6°/0, 101-2°, 91-2°;
Ph, Et, 156-7°/10, 80-1°, 90-100°; o-MeOC₆H₄, Me, 178-
8°/14, 112-13°, 131-2°; o-MeOC₆H₄, Et, 182-90°/14, 115-
16°, 103-4°. Condensation of PhOCH₂CH₂Br and its o-
MeO deriv. with the corresponding N,N-dialkyl derivs. of
colamine in toluene yields the above antihistaminic sub-
stances. Chester Placek

① A gk

MOSZEW, JAN

CH Sulfonyl derivatives of colamine ethers. Jan Moszew and Adam Malik (Univ. Krakow, Poland). *Repts. Chem.* 28, 467 (1954) (English summary). The following (*p*-HCH-CH₂OC₂H₄S(O)₂Ph are prepd. (R, m.p., m.p. HCl salt, and m.p. picrate given): *H₂N* (I), 85°, 284°, 233°; *Me₂N* (II), 97°, 180°, 140°; *Et₂N* (III), 79°, 168°, 162°. Colamine or *N*-substituted colamine (3 g.), 8 ml. dry toluene, and 1.5 g. Na are refluxed for 2 hrs., the excess Na is removed, 9.2 g. PhS(O)₂C₆H₄Cl-*p* (IV) in 10 ml. toluene added, the soln. refluxed 4 hrs., 20 ml. toluene added, the mixt. filtered, acidified with HCl, the resulting ppt. filtered, taken up in 10% NaOH, warmed 15 min., and the resulting oil, solidifying on cooling, is recrystd. from toluene in 16% yield. Similarly, *p*-MeC₆H₄S(O)₂C₆H₄Cl-*p* gives the following: *p*-tolyl analog of I, m. 130-40°, HCl salt, m. 277°, picrate, m. 225°; of II, m. 99°, HCl salt, m. 165°, picrate, m. 185°; and of III, m. 61°, HCl salt, m. 161°, picrate, m. 162°. The *Me₂N* deriva. possess antihistaminic activity. C. P.

L 00916-67 EWP(1) RM
ACC NR: AP6035460

(N)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0099/66/040/004/0621/0629

Moscow, Jan. Sala, Marian and Siedziowska, Ewa of the Organic Chemistry Department,
Jagiellonian University (Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego)

Krakow.
"Absorption of Ultraviolet and Visible Light by Tetralin Derivatives of
Diazanthracene and Quinoline"

Warsaw, Roczniki Chemii, Vol 40, No 4, 1966, pp 621-629.

Abstract (Authors' English abstract): The UV and visible absorption
spectra for the derivatives of 1,2-benzo-4-(2'-tetralin)-3,9-diazanthre-
cene, 2-(2'-tetralin)-4-hydroxy-quinoline and 2-(2'-tetralin)-4-anilino-
quinoline have been determined. Some suggestions concerning the structure
of the studied compounds are advanced. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

[JPRS: 36,862]

TOPIC TAGS: UV absorption, anthracene, nonmetallic organic derivative

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 01 Jul 65 / ORIG REF: 006

Cord 1/1 LC

092/ 2178

MOSZEW

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36150.

Author : Moszew. Inasinski, Malic.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Synthesis of New Colamino Esters with Antihistamine Properties.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Uniw. Jagiellonskiego. Mat., fiz., chem., 1955, No I, 189-202.

Abstract: Esters with the general formulas $o\text{-RC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NR}'_2$ (I) and $n,n'\text{-RC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NR}'_2$ (II) were synthesized. On the basis of preliminary data I and II (particularly when $R = \text{CH}_3$) possess strong antihistamine properties. I may be obtained by mixing a solution of $\text{R}'_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{ONa}$ (III) in 200cc. of toluene with a solution of $o\text{-RC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (IV) in 200cc. of toluene. After boiling for 4

Card : 1/3

7

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36150.

hours, followed by the addition of a dilute HCl, neutralization with KOH, I is extracted with ether. The following characteristics and physical properties listed represent respectively: R,R', quantities of III and IV in gr., yield of I in gr., boiling point in °C, melting points of I · HCl and of I · CH₃J in °C. They are: H, CH₃, 9, 20.1, 6.2, 145-146/9mm, 101-102, 91-92; H, C₂H₅, II.8, 20 · I, 10.4, 165-167/10 mm, 80-81, -, ethyl iodide, melting point 99-100°C; CH₃O, CH₃, 23.1, 6, 176-178/14mm, 112-113, 131-132; CH₃O, C₂H₅, II.8, 23.1, 5, 189-190/14mm, 115-116, -, Ethyl iodide, melting point 103-104. A mixture of III in 8cc of toluene and n, n'RC₂H₄SO₂C₂H₄Cl (V) in 10cc of toluene when boiled for 4 hours followed by the addition of 20cc of toluene forms a precipitate, which after filtering, is extracted with dilute HCl. The re-

Card : 2/3

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No II, 1958, 36150.

sidue is then decomposed by means of a 10% NaOH solution while heating and thus obtain II. Given below are physical constants obtained representing respectively: R,R', quantities of III and V in gr., yield of II in %, melting points of II, of chlorhydrate, and of picrate in °C. They are: H, H, 3, 8, 2, 15, 85 (from toluene), 284 (from dioxaline), 233; H, CH₃, 3, 8, 3, 45, 97, 181, 40; H, C₂H₅, 4, 8, 5, 60, 79, 168 (from dioxaline), 162; CH₃, H, 3, 8, 5, 28, 139-140, 277, 225; CH₃, CH₃, 2, 6, 60, 99, 165, -; CH₃, C₂H₅, 4, 9, 60, 61, 152 (from dioxaline).

Card : 3/3

HOSSEN, J.

Binkows n-Jankins, A. Studies on the mechanism of the synthesis of ...
compounds. p. 541.

ROZWIĄZANIE, Warszawa, Vol. 16, no. 4/1, 1961.

Re: Monthly List of East Germanian Accessions, (L.I.), 10, Vol. 1, no. 12, Oct. 1961,
Encl.

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4682.

Author : Moszew, J. and Zankowska-Jasinska, W.

Inst

Title : The Preparation of Decacyclene.

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 32, No 1, 129-130 (1958) (in Polish with a German Summary).

Abstract: 3.36 gms of acenaphthenone and 2.74 gms 2-NH₂C₆H₄COOH are heated for 24 hrs at 110° after which they are heated for 24 more hrs at 210°; the melt is refluxed with 30 ml alcoholic KOH, giving a 15% yield of decacyclene, mp 387° (from xylene). The alkaline layer yields 2,3-perinaphthylene-4-hydroxyquinoline, yield 2%, mp 430°. -- V. Skorodumov.

Card : 1/1

Country : POLAND G
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry
 No. 15408
 Author : Moszew, J., Zankowska-Jasinska, W.
 Institute :
 Title : On the Structure of 2,3-peri-Naphthylenequinoline and Its Derivatives
 Ref. J. : Roczn. chem., 1958, 32, No 2, 225-233
 Abstract : In order to prove the position of substitutes in derivatives (I) obtained earlier (Ref Zmur-Khim, 1955, 28953) by condensation of acenaphthenone (II) with 2-NH₂C₆H₄COOH (III), 4-HO-I (IV) was prepared, and by the condensation of II with 2-NH₂-4-CH₃C₆H₃COOH (V), 4-HO-7-CH₃-I (VI) was synthesized; along with IV and VI, decacycene (VII) is formed. During attempts at condensation of II with 2-Cl-3-CH₃C₆H₃NH₂ (VIII) or (2-Cl-3-CH₃C₆H₃NH)CS (IX), instead
 Page: 1/6

G - 51

Country :
 Country :

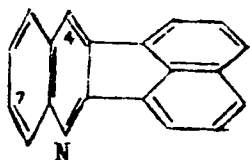
G

Ann. Jour : Ref Jour - Kollm., No 5, 1959, No. 15408

Author :
 Institution :
 Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of the expected derivatives of I, a mixture of
 cont'd. VII and biacenone (X) was formed. 3.36 g. of



I

II and 2.74 g. of III are heated for 24 hours

Card: 2/6

Author
Category

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Ref. No. : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 9, 1959,

No. 19408

Abstract
Title

Orig. Pub.

Abstract
cont'd.

at 110°, and then for another 24 hours by increasing the temperature to 210°, the triturated melt is extracted with alcohol and then with an alcoholic solution of KOH; from the alkaline extract of HCl, 0.1 g. of IV is separated out, m.p. about 430°; benzoyl derivative (BD), m.p. 241°. The residue which was not dissolved in alcoholic KOH solution (0.45 g.) is VII, m.p. 387° (from xylol). 1.68 g. of II and 1.51 g. of V are heated for 70 hours at

Cont: 3/6

G - 52

Country :
Category : G

Ref. Jour : Per Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15408

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Gen. Inf. :

Abstract : of X is obtained, m.p. 260° (from chloroform);
cont'd. from the residue of the extraction, VII is se-
parated out. Analogous results are obtained by
the addition of 0.07 g. of $\text{VIII} \cdot \text{ZnCl}_2$ (two
hours, 200°), or 1.35 g. of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NCS}$ (four
hours, 200°). From the same quantities of II
and VIII, with the addition of a few drops of
concentrated HCl (20 minutes, 120°), 0.16 g.
of X is obtained. 2.5 g. of II and 5 g. of IX
are melted at 140° , heated for seven hours at

Cont.: 5/6

G - 53

MOSZEW, JAN

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Polycyclic condensed compounds of the quinoline group.
Perinaphthylenebenzoquinoline. Jan Moszew and Wanda
Zankowska-Jaselska (Univ. Krakow, Poland). *Recueil
Chim.* 22, 235-40 (1968) (German summary).—High-con-
densed polycyclic compds. of the quinoline group were
prepd. to test their carcinogenic properties. Acenaphthe-
none (5 g.) was heated 9 hrs. with 15 g. of sym-di-*n*-naphthyl-
thiourea at 220-310°, giving 40% 2,3-perinaphthylene-4-
(*n*-naphthylamino)-5,6-benzoquinoline (I), m. 284-5° (C-
H₂); picrate, m. 324-5°. HCl salt, m. 290-302°. Hydroly-
sis of 2.5 g. I by 5 g. KOH in 40 ml. EtOH at 200° (4 hrs.)
gave the 4-hydroxy analog of I, m. 354-5°; picrate, m.
277-8°. HCl salt, m. 300-10°. Ac deriv., m. 314-5°;
Et deriv., m. 303-5°. The hydroxy group can be quanti-
tatively substituted by Cl upon action of PCl₅ at 150°,
yielding 2,3-perinaphthylene-4-chloro-5,6-benzoquinoline,
(II), m. 226-7°; picrate, m. 270-1°; HCl salt, m. 254-5°.
Heating III with Zn dust at 400-500° 2-4 hrs. gave 2,3-
perinaphthylene-5,6-benzoquinoline, m. 260-70°; picrate,
m. 280-4°; HCl salt, m. 228-30°. A. Krut'nyi

5
2-May
2

COUNTRY : Poland
 COUNTRY :
 ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 9 1960, No.
 ABST. JOUR. :
 AUTHOR : Laszew, J. and Wojciechowski, J.
 ABST. : Not given
 TITLE : Synthetic Plant Growth Regulators. III. Chloro-
 nitro Derivatives of 1-Napthoxyacetic Acid
 ORIG. PUB. : Roczniiki Chem, 33, No 9, 159-163 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : Continuing work on the synthesis of plant growth
 regulators by the reaction of SO_2Cl_2 in CH_2Cl_2
 with 4-nitro-1-napthoxyacetic acid (I) has led
 to the synthesis of 2-chloro-4-nitro-1-napthoxy-
 acetic acid (II). The position of Cl-atom in II
 has been established by reduction to 2-chloro-4-
 amino-1-napthoxyacetic acid (III) and the con-
 version of III to 2-chloro-1-napthoxyacetic acid
 via the diazonium compound. 10 gms of SO_2Cl_2 was
 added gradually with cooling to 5 gms I in 10 ml
 CARD: 1/4 151

G-2

CATEGORY : 17825

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

AUTHOR : 1

INCL. : 1

TITLE : 1

ORIG. PUB. : 1

ABSTRACT : not CH₃COOH and the resulting solution is heated for 3 hrs at about 100°; 5.5 gms II is obtained, mp 198° (from CH₃COOH and aqueous alc), methyl ester (ME) mp 112° (from CH₃OH), ethyl ester mp 12° (from alc), amide (from the ME of II and conc H₂O, 24 hrs at about 21°) mp 237° (from alc). 10 gms of II in 200 ml conc HCl is treated gradually at about 100° with 20 gms Sn in 100 ml HCl. at the completion of the reaction one-half volume of water is added, the solution is heated to boil-

CARD: 2/4

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

G-2

AFS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

17-25

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : ing, cooled, 50% NaOH is added until a strong alk-
aline reaction is obtained, the solution is heated
for 1 hr, cooled, and dissolved in aqueous HCl:
7.2 gms of III are obtained, mp $> 230^{\circ}$ (decomp;
from dil alc), ME mp 186° (from alc), ethyl ester
mp 181° (from alc), amide mp 133° (from water),
acetyl derivative mp 225° (from water). II exhib-
its an inhibiting effect on plant growth; the ef-
fect is marked in the case of mustard and consid-
erably weaker in experiments with flax.. For the

162

CARD: 5/4

MOSZEW, J.; MIREK, J.

On the synthesis of some isomeric quinolineoxyacetic acids. p.365

ROCZNIKI CHEMII. (Polska Akademia Nauk) Warszawa, Poland, Vol.33, no.2, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, No.9, September 1959.
Uncl.

MOSZEW, J.; INASINSKI, A.; KUBICZEK, K.; ZAWRZYKRAJ, J.

Addition reactions in the group of Schiff's bases. Addition of isothiocyan acid esters. I. Bul chim PAN 8 no.8:405-408 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow;
Pracownia Nr. 6. Instytut Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by
T. Urbanski.

(Chemical reaction) (Schiff bases) (Thiocyanic acid)
(Isomers) (Esters)

MOSZEW, J.; INASINSKI, A.; BOKSA, J.

Addition reactions in the group of Schiff's bases. Addition of
isothiocyan acid esters. II. Bul chim PAN 8 no.8:409-411 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.
Laboratorium Nr. 6. Instytut Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented
by T. Urbanski.

(Chemical reaction) (Schiff bases) (Thiocyanic acid)
(Isomers) (Esters)

MOSZEW, J.; INASINSKI, A.

Addition reactions in the group of Schiff's bases. Addition of
isocyan acid esters. III. Bul chim PAN 8 no.8:413-416 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.
Laboratorium Nr. 6. Instytut Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented
by T. Urbanski.

(Chemical reaction) (Schiff bases) (Thiocyanic acid)
(Isomers) (Esters)

MOSZEW, J.; BOJARSKI, J.; INASINSKI, A.

Addition reactions in the group of Schiff's bases. Addition of aromatic derivatives of carbodiimide. I. *Bul chim PAN* 8 no.8: 417-418 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow
Laboratorium Nr. 6. Instytut Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Chemical reaction) (Schiff bases) (Aromatic compounds)
(Carbodiimide)

MOSZEW, J.; KOSSOWSKA, H.

Stereochemical problems in the synthesis of some 2,4-disubstituted
quinoline compounds. Bul chim PAN 8 no.8:419-422 '60.

(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakowi
Laboratorium Nr. 6. Instytut Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by
T. Urbanski.

(Stereochemistry) (Quinoline)

G/003/60/010/001-4/004/008
B005/B060

AUTHOR: Moszew, Jan (Kraków)

TITLE: State and Prospects of Organic Chemistry in the Polish
People's Republic

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TEXT: The present paper is a reproduction of a lecture which the author delivered on the occasion of the 550th anniversary of Leipzig University. In Poland, investigations in the field of theoretical and synthetic organic chemistry have been made especially at universities and partly also at the medical academies; furthermore, at higher schools of agriculture and economics, and at the Institute of Organic Synthesis of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The studies on the alkaloids of Peruvian bark and lycopodium, on the stereochemistry of polycyclic hydrocarbons, on new methods of synthesis and conversions of nitroparaffins and quinol in compounds on apparatus and methods in elementary analysis are worth noting. The main part of this paper deals with a survey of the successes achieved in the

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above-mentioned fields of chemical research and of the plans to be carried out in organic chemistry in Poland. Studies of the rates and mechanisms of many chemical reactions were made at Warsaw Technical University. At present, extensive stereochemical studies are being made on polycyclic hydrocarbons, especially naphthalene derivatives, under the supervision of Professor J. Suszko at Poznań University. The successes hitherto achieved are mentioned. In the field of the alkaloids of Peruvian bark, special attention has been devoted to the possibility of synthesizing higher ether homologs of epi-alkaloids of the quinine group. Professor T. Urbanski of the Warsaw Technical University studied the preparation and reactions of nitroparaffins which are of special significance as intermediate products in the synthesis of important commercial compounds. The most important results of these investigations are given. Extensive studies of the chemistry and reaction mechanisms of mesoxalic acid dinitrile are also to be mentioned. The most important results obtained in the chemistry of organic phosphorus compounds are also given. In the field of heterocyclic compounds, the synthesis of quinoline compounds and terpenes was especially studied. In recent times, investigations on organic contact processes have been made at Warsaw Technical University. Polish physical chemists succeeded in

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developing new methods, above all in the field of potentiometric chromatography. Professor B. Bobrański improved semimicroapparatus for the elementary analysis of organic substances. The author notes that the general results obtained in organic chemistry in Poland are insufficient. The following Polish scientists are mentioned: B. Bochwic, J. Michalski, H. Kuczyński, E. Sucharda, S. Malinowski, B. Kamiński, W. Kemula.

ASSOCIATION: Krakau, Universität (Kraków University)

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1959.

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MOSZEW, Jan; INASINSKI, Antoni; KUBICZEK, Karol; ZAWRZYKAJ, Jerzy

Addition reactions in Schiff's bases. I. Addition of the esters of isothiocyanic acid. Roczniki chemii 34 no.3/4:1169-1172 '60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Jagiellonskiego,
Krakow i Pracownia Nr 6 Zakladu Zyntezy Organicznej Polskiej
Akademii Nauk, Krakow.

(Esters) (Isothiocyanic acid) (Schiff bases)

MOSZEW, Jan; INASINSKI, Antoni

Addition reactions in Schiff's bases. II. Addition of esters of isocyanic acid. Rocz chemii 34 no.3/4:1173-1176 '60. (EBAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Jagiellonskiego, Krakow
i Pracownia Nr 6 Zakladu Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk,
Krakow.

(Esters) (Isocyanic acid) (Schiff bases)

MOSZEW, Jan; BOJARSKI, Jacek; INASINSKI, Antoni

Addition reactions in Schiff's bases. III. Addition of aromatic derivatives of carbodiimide. Rocz chemii 34 no.3/4:1177-1179 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Jagiellonskiego,
Krakow i Pracownia nr. 6 Zakladu Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej
Akademii Nauk, Krakow.

(Carbodiimide) (Aromatic compounds) (Schiff bases)

MOSZEW, Jan; WACHALEWSKI, Tadeusz

Benzyl derivatives of 1-naphthylacetic acid as plant growth regulators. Rocz chemii 34 no.5:1387-1396 '60. (EZAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Jagiellonskiego, Krakow
i Pracownia Nr. 6 Zakladu Syntezy Organicznej Polskiej Akademii
Nauk, Krakow.

(Benzyl group) (Naphthaleneacetic acid)
(Plants) (Growth(Plants))

MOSZEW, Jan; ZAWRZYKRAJ, Jerzy

New sulfonic compounds of naphthalene series. *Rocz chemii* 34 no.5:
1465-1469 '60. (EAI 10:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej Uniwersytetu Jagiellonskiego, Krakow.

(Naphthalene) (Sulfonic group)

MOSZEW, J.; KOSSOWSKA, H.

Stereochemical problems in the synthesis of some 2,4-disubstituted quinoline compounds. II. Bul chim PAN 9 no.4:217-218 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow i
Pracownia Nr. 6. Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej PAN. Presented by
T. Urbanski.

(Stereochemistry) (Quinoline compounds)

MOSZEW, J.; SULKO, St.; SLEDZIEWSKA, E.

On a variant of the synthesis of quinolino-quinoline compounds. Bul
chim PAN 9 no.4:219-223 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow i
Pracownia Nr. 6 Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by T.
Urbanski.

(Quinolinium compounds) (Quinoline)

MOSZEW, J.; SULKÓ, St.; SLEDZIEWSKA, E.

Influence of some substituents in the position 2,4 and 6 of the quinoline ring upon the absorption capacity in the ultraviolet.
Bul chim PAN 9 no.4:231-236 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow i
Pracownia Nr. 6. Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by
T. Urbanski.

(Ultraviolet) (Quinoline)

MOSZEW, J.; INASINSKI, A.

On the transformation of anilide derivatives of aromatic β -keto acids. Bul chim PAN 9 no.5:303-305 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.
Pracownia Nr. 6 Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by
T. Urbanski.

(Anilides) (Aromatic compounds) (Ketones) (Acids)

MOSZEW, J.; KUSMIERCZYK, St.

The transformations of anilides of the aliphatic β - keto acids.
Bul chim PAN 9 no.5:307-308 '61.

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow.
Pracownia Nr. 6. Zaklad Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by
T. Urbanski.

(Anilides) (Ketones) (Acids)

RODZINA, Jar SLEDZIEWSKA, Ewa

Reaction course of the synthesis of hexamethoxycyclohexane derivatives depending on the type of triarylguanidines used. *Acta. 1-6*.
Prace chem Krakow nr. 3:11-37, 1964.

I. Department of Organic Chemistry, Jagiellońska University,
Krakow. Submitted October 17, 1964.

MOJDEW, Jan, ZANFOWOFA-12312 P. 1, 1964

Absorption of a transmitted light by heterocyclic analogs of
cancerogenic hydrocarbons. Prace chem Krakow no. 9: 33-42, 1964.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Jagiellonian University,
Krakow. Submitted October 1, 1964.

Polak, Jan, 1962, Krakow.

Effect of alkoxy and amino substituents on the absorption potential of 4-aminoquinoline and 8,9-methanoquinazoline in ultraviolet. Prace chem Krakow no.9:51-56 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Submitted October 1, 1962.

N. V. Kuznetsov, *S. A. Kuvshinov*

ACTIVELY IN THE DISTANCE FROM THE "RECEIVING" TECHNOLOGY
WILL BE THE ONE OF THE "RECEIVING" TECHNOLOGY.

1. *Suppose that the probability of a person having a certain disease is 0.01. If a person has the disease, the probability of a positive test result is 0.95. If a person does not have the disease, the probability of a positive test result is 0.05. What is the probability that a person has the disease given that the test result is positive?*

MOSZEW, J.; BALA, M.

Heterocyclic analogs of carcinogenic hydrocarbons; tetralyl
derivative of benzo-diazaanthracene. Bul chim PAN 12 no.6:
393-397 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Jagiellonian University,
Krakow. Submitted April 8, 1964.

MOSZEW, J.; SLEDZIEWSKA, E.

Reaction course of the synthesis of benzodiazanthracene derivatives as determined by the type of triarylguanidine used. *Bul chim PAN* 12 no.6:399-402 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, and Laboratory No.6 of the Institute of Organic Synthesis of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted April 8, 1964.

MOSZEW, J.; ZANKOWSKA-JASINSKA, W.

Heterocyclic analogs of the carcinogenic hydrocarbons; derivatives of 1,2-benzo-3,9-diazaanthracene with mono- and polycyclic substitutes. *Bul chim PAN* 12 no.6:403-406 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, and Laboratory No.6 of the Institute of Organic Synthesis of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted April 8, 1964.

MOSZEW, J.; ZANKOWSKA-JASINSKA, W.

Characteristic isomerism and transformations of derivatives of 1,2-benzo-3,9-diazaanthracene. *Bul chim PAN* 12 no.7:447-450 '64.

Ultraviolet spectra of the heterocyclic analogs from carcinogenic hydrocarbons. *Ibid.*:455-458 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, and Laboratory No.6 of the Institute of Organic Synthesis of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted April 8, 1964.

MOSZEW, J.; ZYCZKOWSKA, T.

Anthracenyl derivatives of quinoline and benzodiazanthracene.
Bul chim PAN 12 no.7:451-454 '64.

1. Department of Organic Chemistry of Jagiellonian University,
Krakow. Submitted April 8, 1964.

MOSZEW, J.; SLEDZIEWSKA, E.

Absorption capacity of compounds of the 1,2-benzo-3,4-diazaanthracene group in the ultraviolet. Bul chim PAN 12 no.8:507-510 '64.

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